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THIS BOOK IS MY SALESMAN

Spring of 1902..

Eighteenth

Annual

CATALOGUE

OF

THE Desmond Yankton Evergreen
NURSERIES!

Yankton, S. D.

Geo. H. Whiting, Prop.

Local and Long Distance

TELEPHONE NO. 91

Nursery
one-half
of city
Grove-
near the
Fair

Grounds
mile east
limits on
land Ave.
State
Grounds.

BEST LOCATION in the STATE

Gazette Printers, Yankton, S. D.

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Information To Planters

Distances Apart to Plant.

	Trees or Plants per Acre
Apple and Crabs, 14x20 feet apart.....	156
Cherry and Plum, 8x16 feet apart.....	340
Currants and Gooseberries, 4x8 feet apart.....	1360
Raspberries about 3x8 feet apart.....	1810
Blackberries and Dewberries, 3x8 feet apart.....	1810
Strawberries, 1x4 feet apart.....	10888
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart.....	5444
Pieplant, 4x8 feet apart.....	1360

Number of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances

Feet Apart	No. Trees	Feet Apart	No. Trees
1½x3.....	9680	10x12.....	363
2½x4.....	7260	11x11.....	302
3x3.....	4840	15x15.....	193
3x4.....	3630	15x18.....	161
4x4.....	2722	16x16.....	170
3x5.....	2904	16x18.....	151
3x6.....	2420	18x19.....	134
4x5.....	2160	15x20.....	145
4x6.....	1815	16x20.....	136
5x5.....	1042	20x20.....	108
6x6.....	1210	20x25.....	87
6x8.....	905	25x25.....	69
8x8.....	680	25x30.....	58
10x10.....	435	30x30.....	49

RULE:—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in acre (43,560) and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre

INTRODUCTORY.

In compiling this little catalog for the spring of 1902 it is the purpose of the author (as in the past) to be as brief and concise as possible, and at the same time to explain methods and describe varieties in a way that common people who are engaged in the various occupations of life can understand. We have found by experience that it is best to put our pile always into the old and *tried* varieties and go light on new and *untried* novelties. We prefer rather to leave them to those who have lots of time and money to squander.

We have had experience in this line and we dislike very much to take two steps backward while trying to get one forward at the same time we will embrace every opportunity to get hold of new productions that we have reason to believe have merits not possessed by the old varieties. We want to keep abreast of the times but do not wish to lead our patrons into pitfalls if we can avoid it.

We are trying to build up a substantial catalog business and have been at it for 18 years. That we have made progress is an undisputed fact. For years we were told that nursery stock could not be sold by catalog in sufficient quantities to make it profitable. This was told us so frequently that we were almost ready at times to believe it; but we have gotten over that pinch now and our business begins to move, in fact it is paying, and with the rapid improvements made in the postal service we feel like congratulating ourselves for having adopted this method of selling goods. With the spread and development of the rural free delivery the farmer as well as the towns-people can readily get hold of catalogs and letters promptly and they can sit by their own firesides and make intelligent selections of nursery stock and order what they need and want without being hoodwinked into buying something from an agent that they do not want and paying perhaps several times what it is worth.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Time of Shipment.—We begin shipping in spring from about March 15th to April 1st and continue until June 1st as our cold storage facilities usually enable us to keep stock until that time in a good condition: however we do not recommend

Read Catalog Over Carefully and Order Right

late orders *but better late than never*. Send in your orders early and plant as early as possible after spring opens.

Payment.—Our terms are strictly *cash* unless to parties we *know* to be entirely responsible. We cannot take chances on strangers. Avoid delay expenses and annoyance by sending draft with order. Private checks cannot be accepted unless allowance is made to cover cost of exchange. We refer you to any bank or business house in Yankton as to our reliability.

Caution.—Write your name and address plainly and instruct us whether to ship by freight or express, also state what railroad you are located on.

Free.—We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders.

Packing.—Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed and we lay great stress on thorough packing believing it to be *the* important step of the whole thing.

No Substituting.—We send you the variety of tree or plant you order or return your money unless you advise us otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of any you order.

Varieties.—My list of varieties while not large I believe it to be comprised wholly of valuable sorts. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section write us.

Shipping Location.—Our shipping facilities are good being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Great Northern Railways and we have the American, the United States and the Great Northern Express Co. at this point.

Important.—Address all letters to the E. Y. E. Nurseries or to Geo. H. Whiting and make all Drafts, Money Orders, etc., payable to Geo. H. Whiting.

No Agents.—I do not employ traveling salesmen so send all orders direct to the home office and secure the *lowest net price*.

Nursery Stock by Mail.—While we cannot send anything very large or bulky by mail it will be found convenient for some living away from the Railroads to have small articles sent in that way. We are prepared to serve you. In mail orders add 8 cents per pound to price except on the prepaid \$1.00 and \$2.00 collections. Faithfully Yours,

GEO. H. WHITING.

I grow more trees than any two firms in the Dakotas

HINTS ON HANDLING, PLANTING AND CARE.

Care When Received.—When trees or plants



are received from the nursery give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but heel them in in cool moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time you may make a success of what

would by a little recklessness have been a failure.

Planting.—First see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. Now see that fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots and firmly packed so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by every little breeze that passes. Also remember that the roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are firmly embedded in the soil and there is nothing better than good rich mellow soil. If mulch or litter is to be used let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots.

After Care.—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree (for a good distance) is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.

Remember that thorough cultivation is important. In fact it is imperative to insure success. What farmer would expect to raise a good crop of corn or a garden without cultivation, *If you do not intend to take care of what you plant, "better not plant."*

Buy your Trees direct from grower and Save Money

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Location of Orchards.—While the higher elevations are considered best on account of less danger of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas we must guard against drouth. We must plant on land not too dry with, northerly slopes and south wind breaks if practicable, then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty.

Guard Against Drouth.—This can be done by giving the tree the full supply by cultivation or mulch or better still by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow and then mulch lightly around the tree at beginning of winter. Continuing again with the cultivation the following summer.

Wind Breaks.—It is not best to have too dense a wind break around the orchard but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. Remember the roots extend as far as the height of the tree.

Form of Tree.—There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed tree. The high-headed tree looks more like a tree. It is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is also more subject to being toppled over by the wind and to get sunscalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think the low tree the best and longest-lived, however do not let the tree keep on throwing up waterspouts continually from near the ground thereby robbing the main tree. We usually train our nursery trees to a pretty good height as it is hard to make a high-headed tree out of a low one without cutting large limbs (which is injurious) but it is very easy to get the head lower by allowing the new limbs lower down which it will readily do. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible but attend to shaping the tree while limbs are small.

Distances Apart.—I would plant apple trees 14 to 16 ft apart in the row with the rows 20 to 24 ft apart.

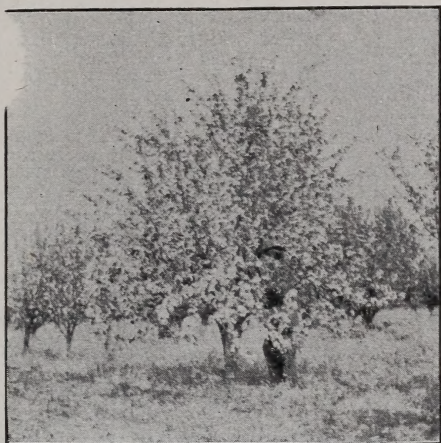
Please State Whether or Not We Can Substitute

SUMMER APPLES

Early Strawberry—Medium size, roundish, handsomely striped with red, good quality, productive, moderately hardy here, season July.

Yellow Transparent—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer, fruit medium size, round, and when fully ripe pale yellow, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic; season Aug. 1st to 15th.

Duchess of Oldenberg—Large size, productive and very hardy, quite showy, very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small scrubby crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate but as it attains age it makes a fine strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens early in September and is very perishable, however the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown which prolongs its season considerably.



Apple Tree in Bloom

Charlamoff—(Russian) In color of fruit resembles the Oldenberg, but oblong in form, of good size and quality; season a little later than Oldenberg, and the tree about as hardy.

FALL APPLES

Wealthy—A seedling originated in Minn. very hardy, an abundant and early bearer, fruit large dark crimson, flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red, good quality. Tree a fine upright grower both in nursery and orchard. Season October to December.

Haas—A vigorous upright grower. Fruit large and striped with red, of rather poor quality. In this section tree is fairly hardy. An abundant bearer and on account of color the fruit sells well. Season October.

Price's Sweet—A beautiful and symmetrical, thrifty early fruiting tree; hardy and productive. Fruit long, oblate and even-sized; color redish shaded; flesh very juicy yellowish, rich and sweet. Season Oct.

Hibernal—(Russian) Without doubt the hardiest of the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large and colored much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, late autumn and early winter.

WINTER APPLES

Wolf River—Tree originated in Wisconsin. It is a strong and vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit of the LARGEST size, A GREAT SHOW APPLE of fair quality. Tree is rather a shy bearer and is not particularly valuable except to raise a few apples of very large size. Season Jan. to Feb.

Longfield—(Russian) Quite hardy, fruit small to medium in size, light colored with red on sunny side, one of the best of the Russians in quality, sub-acid. A very young and prolific bearer. Season Oct. to Jan.

Pewaukee—Seedling from the Duchess. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with bright red; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor. A strong grower, hardy. Season December to March.

Remember Fruit and Shade Trees are Improvements

Ben Davis—A tree highly esteemed in the west, fruit conically shaped, large, striped and of fair quality, juicy, sub-acid, very productive, quite hardy here. Season December to February.

Patten's Greening—Originated by C. G. Patten from seed of the Duchess. Not quite so hardy as the Duchess with me; fruit about the same size and shape but green in color. A fair eating and an excellent cooking apple; tree is very crooked in nursery but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower Season December to February.

Salome—Tree a medium and rather upright grower; quite hardy; fruit medium size, roundish, conical, pale yellow splashed with red and sprinkled with small white dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, first class. Season January to June.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and of a greenish yellow; good quality. It is claimed it will keep until June. Tree is quite hardy and will probably succeed as far north as Brookings, S. D.

Walbridge—A vigorous, upright grower; quite hardy here, fruit medium size, roundish oblate, skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish red where exposed, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid, very good. Season April to June.

HYBRID APPLES

Transcendent—An old, well known strong-growing hardy variety. Fruit of good size and quality; ripens early in September. It is very prolific and were it not for its tendency to blight would be a very valuable variety.

Whitney No. 20—A beautiful upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical in shape, very crisp, tender and juicy slightly acid. A very delicious little eating apple and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens early in September and is a poor keeper.

Martha—A seedling from Duchess, a rapid stiff pyramidal grower, a good bearer, fruit very beautiful, medium size, glossy yellow shaded with bright red, mild, tart, excellent. Season October to November.

Hyslop—An old and popular crab, a good grower and very hardy; fruit larger than Transcendent; deep crimson in color; flesh white, tinged with red; abundant bearer. Season, October to January.

Virginia—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower. It probably will stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit as large or larger than Transcendent and more completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.

Briars Sweet—A strong-growing, fine orchard tree; perfectly free from blight and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit pale yellow splashed with carmine; about the size of Transcendent, very rich and sweet with little or no crab flavor. Season September.

PRICES—Apples and Crabs.

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
3 to 4 feet	20c	90c	\$1.50	\$5.50	\$10.00
4 to 6 feet	25c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$15.00
6 to 8 feet	40c	\$1.75	\$3.00		

Note—I have only a limited stock of the 6 to 8 ft. trees priced above and only of the following varieties: Early Strawberry, Duchess, Wealthy, Ben Davis, Patten's Greening, Longfield, Walbridge, Virginia, Transcendent and Briars Sweet.

New and Rare Varieties.

Peerless—Tree a very fine, straight upright grower. Originated from seed of Duchess planted by J. G. Miller, near Fari-bault, Minn. It is perfectly hardy and very productive; fruit medium size, of a pleasant sub-acid flavor, color red on a yellowish green ground. Stem short and hangs on the tree well. 5 to 7 ft, 40 each; 5 for \$1.75.

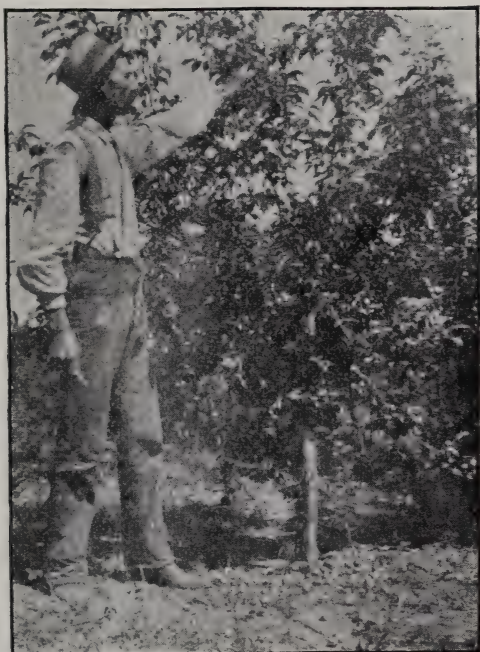
Sweet Russet Crab—Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush. Very rich and sweet, the best of its season for eating from the hand or for cooking. Season August and September. 4 to 6 ft. trees 35c each, 5 for \$1.50.

If any thing else is wanted in the line of apple trees write us. We have in stock a number of varieties and sizes not listed here which we can supply in small quantities.

Send Name of Friends who might want this Catalog

PLUMS

Since the extreme cold snap in Feb. 1899 when so many of the tender roots of the fruit trees were killed, there has been a general clamor for American plum trees on NATIVE ROOTS, that is on the roots of native wild seedlings or on their own root. Both are equally hardy and both will sprout from the root. The sprouts from trees on own roots of course will be like the original tree that was planted while the sprouts from those grafted on wild seedlings will produce trees of uncertain value. While some objection is made to any tree that will throw up sprouts from the root we have come to the conclusion that



DeSoto Plum Tree 7 ft. high. Bearing 1 Bushel of Plums in 1899.

such a tree is better than a dead one, and also that if properly attended to the sprouts are not so troublesome after all, and that the work performed in keeping down sprouts is REALLY NEEDED to keep down weeds and to keep the ground in such shape as will make the plum profitable.

For a plum orchard for this section I would invariably plant the American varieties on native roots, which are perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas or Minnesota. Would choose a rather moist, rich soil, planting the rows 16 ft apart with the trees 8 to 10 ft apart in the row; rows running north and south or better still approximately northeast and southwest. Give clean culture right along even after trees come into bearing. A light mulch around the tree at the beginning of winter will be beneficial, just enough so that it can be cultivated in the following summer.

I list nothing but the native sorts except Early Red; it will not pay to try to do to much with the European and Japan varieties here as they are not well adopted to our climate and the quality is not so good as the natives,

Pottawattamie—Tree a good grower and makes a fine shaped orchard tree; moderately hardy, an immense bearer, fruit 1½ inches in diameter, color a yellowish red turning to a bright red when fully ripe; skin thin clear and tough; first fruit begins to ripen late in July and continues to mature for a period of 5 or 6 weeks making it desirable to have a few for home use; quality fairly good.

Cheney—Tree a strong and very upright grower. Fruit very large; one of the largest of the natives. round oblong, thick skin; flesh firm and sweet. bears young. The accompanying cut shows a tree barely one inch in diameter bearing 72 large plums. season middle of August.

DoSoto—Tree is extremely hardy a moderate grower. in fact does not make a very large tree as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer and unless fruit is thinned is liable to OVERBEAR. making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen. gradually turning red until it is almost entirely covered with red at full maturity making it a showy plum in all stages of ripeness; best plum for profit in the entire list. Ripens in August.

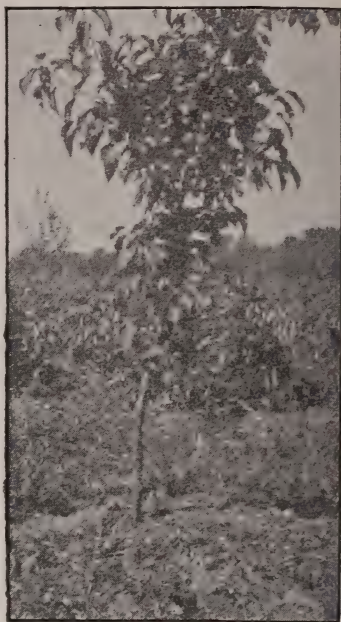
Wolf—Tree a fairly good grower making a fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the DeSoto sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in diameter, dark red a perfect freestone. The pit being small clean and white and the flavor a sharp sprightly pleasant acid. makes it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens about Sept. 1st.

Forest Garden—A strong growing tree. needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy. fruit 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, rich and sweet a very popular and well known variety. Ripens early in Aug.

Miner—Tree a strong vigorous grower. fruit large, and of a good quality, a valuable variety to raise in the south part of the state. but it cannot be recommended for northern sections for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. Middle to last of September.

Early Red [Russian No. 3]—This is one of J. L. Budd's importations. Tree is a fairly good grower and is moderately hardy here. Fruit rather smaller than DeSoto; of a dark purplish red color flesh rather firm meaty and rich. Ripens in September.

Note—Am not certain that this is the true 'Early Red' but think it is.



Cheney

CHERRIES

Cherries are doing quite well throughout southeastern South Dakota and bid fair to become a profitable crop to grow in the near future. They seem to thrive best on a rather well drained soil. They will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 16 feet apart with trees 12 feet apart in the row this requires 227 trees per acre.

Early Richmond—An early red acid cherry very valuable for cooking, tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. Ripens in June.

American Morello—Tree extremely hardy and a good grower. quite productive fruit fair size and quality. rich acid flavor.

		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Early Richmond..	3 to 4 ft	35	1 60	3 00	11 00	20 00
"	" .. 4 to 5 ft	45	2 00	3 75	16 00	30 00
American Morello..	3 to 4 ft	30	1 40	2 50	10 00	16 00
"	" .. 4 to 6 ft	40	1 75	3 25	13 00	25 00
"	" .. 6 to 8 ft	50	2 25	4 00

Order your Trees Early and Plant them Early

Prices Plums.....	each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
3 to 4 ft	30	1 40	2 50	9 50	18 00
4 to 6 ft	40	1 75	3 25	12 50	24 00

Compass—This originated with H. Knudson of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the western Sand Cherry and the Miner plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner while the leaf twig and bark very much resembles the Sand Cherry. It is a strong grower and makes a fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American plum and Ely. Rich cherry pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer if well fertilized should be planted near other plum trees. Tree said to be perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

	Each	per 5	per 10
Compass Cherry 3 to 4 ft	50	2 25	4 00
" " 4 to 6 ft	75	3 25	6 00

Sand Cherry—A native of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Dakotas, fruit about the size of an Early Richmond, color dark brown to black, somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well, very early and abundant bearer, can be planted about as close as currants. Very desirable in the northwest. Ripens in July and August after other cherries are gone.

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50
Sand Cherry .. 1 to 2 ft	15	60	1 00	4 50
" " 2 to 3 ft	25	1 00	1 75	7 50

Choke Cherry—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit although rather small and somewhat astringent is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

	Each	per 5	per 10
Choke Cherry 3 to 4 ft	15	60	1 00
" " 4 to 6 ft	25	1 00	1 75

BUFFALO BERRIES

A native shrub or tree sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more, perfectly hardy anywhere bears abundantly if properly fertilized, should be planted in groups containing both pistilates and staminate, fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch currants, quite tart and juicy, makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub.

I am now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired, the female ONLY bears the fruit, the male is no account except as a fertilizer. Unless otherwise ordered we put in 3 female plants to 1 male.

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Buffalo Berries.. 2 to 3 ft	20	75	1 25	4 00	7 00
" " 3 to 5 ft	25	1 10	2 00	7 00	13 00

DWARF JUNE BERRIES

The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a desert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals. Price 25c each.

GRAPES



Plant in rows twelve feet apart and six feet apart in row on good well drained soil, cultivate clean and the second spring after planting set posts five feet high and twenty feet apart in the rows. On these stretch three smooth fence wires eighteen inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes cut to a length

of four feet [remove all other canes] and tie them loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to two or three buds and continue this year after year gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four or five years. Prune in fall and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinched off during summer.

Concord—A vigorous hardy vine, berries large and black, skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripen early in September the leading market variety.

I want your Order this Year—Large or Small

Clinton—Bunches medium size, compact, shouldered, berries small, acid vinous flavor, color black, ripens early. Its extreme hardness makes it desirable here.

Worden—Black, very vigorous, hardy and productive, excellent quality, ripens ten days in advance of the Concord.

Janesville—A very desirable black grape for the north on account of its extreme hardness; bunches rather small but solid and compact, colors very early but ripe with Concord. Is quite sour until fully ripe.

Martha—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white, with a thin bloom, flesh tender with a very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Concord and Clin-	1 yr.....	10	40	75	2 00	3 50
ton.....	2 yrs.....	15	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
Worden, Martha	1 yr.....	15	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
and Janesville..	2 yrs.....	20	80	1 25	4 00	7 00

CURRENTS

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows eight feet apart and four feet apart in row; giving good, clean culture and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and dryest summers.

Red Dutch—A hardy, well known, standard variety; early, A prolific bearer and does well anywhere. It is perhaps planted more exclusive than any other variety.

Victoria—Large, red, late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with me annually. It is a strong, stocky grower.

White Grape—So far has proven the best bearer I have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large sized fruit. Good grower.

Black Naples—A very rank, strong grower and very productive: fruit large black and of a musky flavor, adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

Crandall—A seedling of the Missouri river wild currant which it resembles very much, but it is much larger and much more prolific.

		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Currants.....	1 yr.....	10	40	75	2 25	4 00
	2 yr.....	15	60	1 00	4 00	7 00

GOOSEBERRIES

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by everyone.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety, bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews, fruit smooth, red, tender and very good, hardy nearly everywhere.

		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Houghton.....	1 yr.....	10	40	75	2 00	3 50
	2 yrs.....	15	60	1 00	3 25	6 00

Champion—A fine vigorous grower, very productive and free from mildew: fruit larger than Houghton and of a greenish color.

		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50
Champion ...	1 yr. . .	15	50	90	3 00
	2 yrs... 20	75	1 25	4 00	

RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in row give clean culture, keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover in fall; this covering may not always be necessary to prevent winter killing but they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed.

Turner—Red, vigorous grower: early, fruit of excellent quality a good bearer and very hardy.

Tyler—Black cap, fruit of good quality and very productive, hardy.

Ohio—Hardy and claimed to be the greatest producer among the black-caps, medium size; fine flavor and a strong grower.

Remember we are prepared for a big Trade

Gregg—The largest of the black caps, good quality, not quite so hardy as others named, should have winter protection.

	per 10	per 50	per 100	per 500	per 1000
Above Raspberries ..	25	1 00	1 75	7 00	12 00

Louden—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich dark crimson color, of good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best and will remain on the bushes the longest without injury of any variety

Price of Louden—40c per 10, \$1.50 per 50, and \$2.50 per 100.

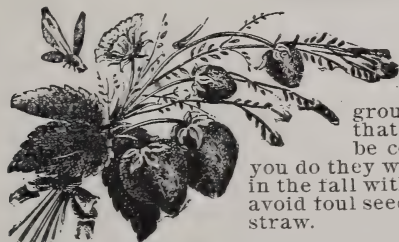
Blackberries

Stones Heady—One of the lowest growing blackberries, very hardy and productive.

Snyder—Very hardy, productive and well known. A desirable variety for the northwest.

Prices—40c per 10, \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100.

Strawberries



Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot apart in row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by rain, if you do they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks, to avoid foul seed which are so numerous in straw.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. Please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant at least two rows of pistillates to one of staminate, as they are more productive if properly fertilized.

The summer of 1901 was a very trying on strawberry plants consequently plants are very scarce and high priced.

Crescent [Pistilate]—One of the most productive sorts, good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.

Warfield No. 2 [Pistilate]—Plant a vigorous grower; endures drouth well, blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and good shipper; a deep showy red.

Brandywine [Staminate]—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. If you do not have it by all means get it this season. It is one of the heaviest fruiters, and a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on any market. Berries are very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

Enhance (Staminate)—The berries are large and firm. The plants are strong, healthy growers. Well spoken of by growers all over the country. Should have good soil. Season late. A good pollenizer for late sorts.

Plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, etc., and neatly tied in bunches of 25 plants in each. We cannot break bunches. 25 plants for 50c; 100 plants for \$1.50.

Rhubarb or Pie-Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden.

It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows eight feet apart and four feet apart in row in rich, deeply plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer, place it on the surface of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation.

Mammoth—A very large, early desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

	Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Large divided roots	15	60	1 00	4 00	7 00

If in a Hurry Remember the Long Distance Phone

Asparagus

This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest foods taken from the garden. Plant two by four feet in deep rich soil and give heavy mulch or thorough cultivation.

Conover's Colossal—This is a well known valuable garden and market sort, a strong grower and very productive.

Conover's Colossal	per 10	per 50	per 100	per 500	per 1000
1 yr strong—	25	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
2 yrs strong—	40	90	1 50	4 00	7 00

Columbia Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Mammoth White	per 10	per 50	per 100
1 yr strong—	40	1 00	1 50
2 yrs strong—	60	1 50	2 50

Remember our address "E. Y. E. Nurseries, Yankton, S. D."

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

For years I have made a specialty of growing forest seedlings and I believe that for quality and grade I have established a reputation second to none in the United States. My trees are grown in a porous, loose and fertile soil that has been deeply plowed and thoroughly prepared before the seeds are planted. They have the best of care throughout the growing season and consequently are extremely healthy, stocky and well rooted trees.

GRADES—My grades will be found fully up to the standard. The trees are carefully assorted and counted by experienced men and will be found fully up to sizes listed and will be tied up neat and tight. Do not class our seedlings with the cheap stock commonly sold which is put up in "any old way" trees all sizes and mixed with grass, weeds and dead trees. My prices are as low as the lowest considering the quality.



Weeding Forest Seedlings. (From Photo.)

Prices Seedlings...		per 100	per 500	per 1000
Green Ash.....	4 to 8 in	25	90	1 50
" ".....	8 to 15 in	35	1 60	3 00
" ".....	15 to 24 in	75	3 25	6 00
" ".....	2 to 3 ft	1 00	4 50	8 00
Box Elder.....	4 to 8 in	25	90	1 50
" ".....	8 to 15 in	35	1 60	3 00
" ".....	15 to 24 in	75	3 00	5 00
" ".....	2 to 3 ft	1 00	4 50	8 50

Plant Evergreens for Shelter and Ornament

White Elm	6 to 15 in	40	1 75	3 50
" "	15 to 24 in	90	4 00	7 50
" "	2 to 3 ft	1 50	6 50	12 00
Cotton Wood.....	8 to 18 in	20	70	1 25
" "	18 to 30 in	40	1 50	2 75
" "	2 to 3 ft	60	2 50	4 00
" "	3 to 4 ft	1 50	5 50	10 00
Diamond Willow.....	18 to 30 in	40	1 60	3 00
" "	2 to 3 ft	60	2 50	4 00
" "	3 to 4 ft	1 60	6 00	11 00
Blk Walnut.....	6 to 12 in	75	3 00	5 50
Black Walnut.....	12 to 18 in	1 25	5 00	9 00

Hedge Plants

Russ Mulberry	8 to 15 in	60	2 50	4 00
" "	15 to 24 in	1 25	5 00	9 00
" "	2 to 3 ft	2 00		
Honey Locust	4 to 8 in	40	1 75	3 50
" "	8 to 15 in	75	3 50	7 00
" "	15 to 24 in	1 50	7 00	14 00
			per 10	per 100
Siberian Pea Tree.....	15 to 24 in		1 00	8 00
" "	2 to 3 ft		2 60	14 00

English Buckthorn 2 and 3 yr. old plants that were cut back a year ago they are now 2 to 3 ft. high and very bushy, just right for hedge purposes. 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00.

For evergreens for hedging see pages 19 and 20.

These trees are mostly done up in bunches of 100. We cannot break a bunch at the hundred rates.

Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about eight inches in length and tied into bundles of 100 each with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted. Keep cuttings in earth until ready for use.

Cuttings	per 100	per 500	per 1,000	per 5000
Cottonwood.....	\$ 20	\$ 75	\$1 25	\$5 00
White Willow	20	90	1 50	6 50
Golden Willow	25	1 00	1 75	7 50
L. L. Willow	25	1 00	1 50	6 50
Norway Poplar.....	20	90	1 50	6 50
Carolina Poplar.....	50	2 00	3 50	
Tamarix Amurensis..	75	3 00	5 00	
Russian Artemesia ..	50	2 00	3 00	
Mo. River Wild Currant	50	2 00	3 00	

The Russian Artemesia and the Missouri River Wild Currant will both make an excellent low wind break and should be extensively planted in South Dakota for that purpose. They are both hardy and good drought resisters. They grow to a height of eight to twelve feet and that very quickly.

Tree Seeds

Green Ash and Box Elder—Per pound 40c., per five pounds \$1.50, per ten pounds \$2.50.

Catalpa—Per ounce 15c. per pound \$1.00.

Honey Locust—Per ounce 10c. per pound 75c.

White Elm and Soft Maple seeds ripen about the last of May and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of seed will be.

The average number of marketable seed in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box Elder, 10,000; Soft Maple, 5,000; White Elm, 60,000; Catalpa, 30,000; Honey Locust about 6,000.

Prepaid Mail Collections

Any collection named below WILL BE SENT POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES on receipt of price named. Please remember that we cannot break a collection. They must be ordered as made up. Order by number, also state kind of collection so there will be no mistake. While the stock in these collections will necessarily be light and in some cases cut back to make a mailable size. However these collections will

If I have not listed what you want; ask for it.

afford a splendid opportunity for people living off the railroads to get a start at little expense and trouble.

Collection No. 1—10 apple trees postpaid for \$1.00, one year old grafted trees cut back for mailing:

2 Whitney	2 Duchess
2 Wealthy	2 Hibernial
1 Patten's Greening	1 Soulard Crab

Collection No. 2—22 apple trees postpaid for \$2.00, one year old grafted trees cut back for mailing:

2 Yellow Transparent	2 Anisem
2 Charlimoff	2 Wealthy
2 Ben Davis	2 Walbridge
2 Iowa Blush	2 N. W. Greening
2 Sweet Russet Crab	2 Hibernial
1 Peerless	1 Haas

Collection No. 3—8 plum trees; 4 cherry trees postpaid for \$2.00.

2 DeSoto plum on own roots	2 Miner plum own roots
2 Forest Garden on own roots	2 Cheney grafted
2 Am Morello Cherry " "	2 Compass Cherry graft.

Collection No. 4—2 grapes, 2 gooseberries, 4 currants and 5 raspberries postpaid for \$1.00:

2 Concord Grapes 1 yr	2 Houghton Goose 1 yr
2 Red Dutch Currant 1 yr	2 White Grape Cur. 1 yr
5 London Raspberries	

Collection No. 5—Garden plants prepaid for \$1.00:

15 Cresnet Strawberry	15 Warfield Strawberry
15 Brandywine Strberry	10 Conovers Asparagus

Collection No. 6—350 forest seedlings postpaid for \$1.00.

100 Green Ash 4 to 8 in	100 Box Elder 4 to 8 in
100 Cottowwood 4 to 8 in	50 Honey Locust 4 to 8 in

Collectoin No. 7—125 forest seedlings postpaid for ~~\$1.00~~ **\$2.00**

100 Green Ash 4 to 8 in	100 Box Elder 4 to 8 in
100 Cottonwood 6 to 12 in	10 Hackberry 4 to 10 in
50 Russ. Mul. 6 to 12 in	10 Burr Oak 6 to 10 in
50 Honey Locust 4 to 8 in	5 Sib Pea tree 4 to 8 in

Collection No. 8—20 transplanted evergreens postpaid to any address in the U. S. for \$1.00.

5 Red Cedar 4 to 8 in	5 Sch Pine 4 to 8 in
5 Ponderosa Pine 3 to 4 in	5 Blk Hills Spruce 4 to 8 in

Collection No. 9—42 transplanted evergreens postpaid to any address in the United States for \$2.00:

10 Red Cedar, 4 to 8 in	10 Sch. Pine 4 to 8 in
10 Ponderosa Pine. 3 to 4 in	10 Blk Hills Spr. 4 to 8 in
2 Concolor Spr. 4 to 8 in	

Collection No. 10—12 flowering bulbs sent prepaid to any address in the United States for \$1.00:

4 Gladiolus, asst colors	1 Tiger Lily single
4 Iris, " "	1 " " double
1 White Peony	1 Yucca (native)

Colection No. 11—18 flowering bulbs sent postpaid to any ad in the United States for \$2.00:

4 Gladiolus, asst colors	2 Tiger Lillies, single
4 Iris " "	2 " " double
1 White Paeony	1 Bleeding Heart
1 Red " "	1 Golden Glow
1 Yucca Filamentosa	1 Yucca (native)

Collection No. 12—4 rose bushes sent to any address in the U. S. postpaid for \$1.00.

1 White Scotch	1 Red Velvet
1 Blush	1 Cinnamon

The Best Trees are the Cheapest in the End

Deciduous Shade, Street and Ornamental Trees.

In this department I have a very large stock this season and they are thrifty and straight, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season. I am prepared to furnish them in large quantities and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with me before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

I will also be pleased to furnish estimates and draw up plans and designs for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where I furnish the trees and plants for same.

American White Elm—A native of South Dakota and the entire northwest. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms, very hardy, endures well, cold, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is not very valuable.

Box Elder—A native. It is in fact indigenous to the entire west from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young; makes a good shelter belt quickly; having dense foliage it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for posts or lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Green Ash—This is the native western ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash but thrives better under western conditions. An upright medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable; makes a fine symmetrical round headed tree if planted singly with plenty of room. Very rugged, hardy and valuable.

Soft Maple—A native on the western streams, moderately hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree if trimmed to keep down suckers and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. The soil and atmosphere is rather dry for it here, it does better farther east.

Cottonwood—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality but it would be hard to find another tree that will make more wood in 20 years than the Cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources but for all that take the cottonwood out of South Dakota and it would leave a mighty big gap.

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing soft wooded tree resembling the cottonwood somewhat but has a larger leaf and a much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being very extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here.

Norway Poplar—A rapid growing tree of the Cottonwood type. A little more upright in growth; leaf is larger and thicker. I had hoped it would stand drouth and be a more valuable tree than the Cottonwood but late experience does not seem to verify it.

Catalpa Speciosa—The hardy western variety. A symmetrical, upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable. Hardy only in south part of our state.

Hackberry—A rugged, hardy, native tree, grows to good size. Makes a fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade and ought to be more generally and extensively grown and it would be only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making preparation slow and expensive.

Honey Locust—A hardy, vigorous, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large beanlike brown pods, containing seeds very similar to small brown beans. The wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not sucker like the Black Locust.

No home is complete without fruit and trees.

WHITE WILLOW—Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil: it is very much benefited by a heavy mulch of litter or manure. Of little value on high dry land here.

GOLDEN WILLOW—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. Moderately hardy with me.

LAUREL LEAVED WILLOW—(Russian.) Its fine growth and thick glossy leaves which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than White Willow.

DIAMOND WILLOW—(Red Willow.) This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very durable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri river where it thrives well. I think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts it for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing each year. Does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit.

AMERICAN LINDEN—(or Basswood.) A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri river bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in moist situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to beekeepers.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—Hardy, rapid grower. Bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value. Very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

BLACK WALNUT—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here, succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The one year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

BURR OAK—A native tree of spreading form, foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the oak leaves. The oaks when they attain size are the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth but endures cold and drouth well.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—From Russia. Is cultivated largely by the Russians in South Dakota for its fruit which very much resembles the Blackberry in appearance; hardy here. The fruit is not of first quality but valuable to feed the birds.

EU. MT. ASH—A very handsome lawn tree. Bears clusters of red berries, quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the tree.

OAK LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit, height and breadth from 20 to 30 ft; leaf is deeply lobed similar to the leaf of the burr-oak a very fine lawn tree.

EU. WHITE BIRCH—Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it. A shallow rooting tree as in fact all of the birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold if not dry.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—An American species of rapid growth, leaf large smooth and glossy, quite hardy and desirable.

ELAAGNUS—Or "Russian Wild Olive." A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. This tree has, I think, been OVER BOOMED however, and when once the novelty has worn off it will have fewer friends. The wood is of little value and it is not inclined to grow into tree form unless forced to, it will never become popular to be grown in large quantities.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana Arborescens*)—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree especially in the north part of the state and in North Dakota. Has a small sharp thorn. Its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye and they resemble the leaves of the Locust somewhat. We have not yet had it long enough to test its real value but, it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country and in most cases they have delivered Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

If you don't want this Catalogue please give to a friend.

English Buckthorn—This, is I believe, the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold, dry winters. Hardy anywhere in South Dakota. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.



Buckthorn Hedge Along Groveland Avenue, E. Y. E. Nurseries.

Prices of Shade Trees		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Am. White Elm.	3 to 4 ft	15	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
"	" 4 to 5 ft.....	20	90	1 50	4 00	7 50
"	" 5 to 6 ft.....	30	1 25	2 00	7 00	13 00
"	" 6 to 8 ft.....	45	1 75	3 00	11 00	20 00
"	" 8 to 10 ft.....	60	2 50	4 50	15 00	28 00
"	" 10 to 12 ft.....	80	3 50	6 00	21 00	40 00
"	" 12 to 15 ft.....	1 00	4 50	8 00	30 00	55 00
"	" 2½ to 3 in					
	Caliper at Collar....	1 50	6 50	12 00		
Am. White Elm.	3 to 4 in					
	Caliper at Collar....	2 50	11 00	20 00		
Green Ash.	3 to 4 ft.....	15	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
"	" 4 to 5 ft.....	20	90	1 50	4 00	7 50
"	" 5 to 6 ft.....	30	1 25	2 00	7 00	13 00
"	" 6 to 8 ft.....	45	1 75	3 00	11 00	20 00
"	" 8 to 10 ft.....	60	2 50	4 50	15 00	28 00
"	" 10 to 12 ft.....	80	3 50	6 00	21 00	40 00
"	" 2 to 2½ in Caliper	1 00	4 50	8 00	30 00	55 00
"	" 2½ to 3 in	1 50	6 50	12 00	40 00	75 00
"	" 3 to 4 in	2 50	10 00	19 00	75 00	
Box Elder.	3 to 4 ft.....	15	50	75	2 50	4 00
"	" 4 to 5 ft.....	20	75	1 25	4 50	8 00
"	" 5 to 6 ft.....	30	1 25	2 00	7 00	13 00
"	" 6 to 8 ft.....	40	1 75	3 00	11 00	20 00
"	" 8 to 10 ft.....	60	2 50	4 50	20 00	38 00
"	" 10 to 12 ft.....	80	3 50	6 50	30 00	
"	" 2 to 2½ in Cal.	1 10	5 00	9 50		
"	" 2½ to 3 in	1 50	7 00	13 00		
"	" 3 to 4 in	2 50	10 00	19 00	75 00	140 00
"	" 4 to 5 in	3 00	12 50	24 00		
Soft Maple,	3 to 4 ft.....	15	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
"	" 4 to 5 ft.....	20	90	1 50	4 00	7 50
"	" 5 to 6 ft.....	30	1 25	2 00	5 50	10 00
"	" 6 to 8 ft.....	40	1 75	3 00	10 00	18 00
"	" 8 to 10 ft.....	60	2 50	4 50	15 00	28 00
"	" 10 to 12 ft.....	80	3 50	6 00	22 00	40 00
"	" 2 to 2½ in Cal.	1 10	5 00	9 50		
"	" 2½ to 3 in	1 50	7 00	13 00		
"	" 3 to 4 in	2 50	10 00	19 00		
Cottonwood	4 to 6 ft.....	15	65	1 15	3 00	5 00
"	" 6 to 8 ft.....	25	1 15	2 00	6 00	10 00
"	" 8 to 10 ft.....	35	1 50	2 50	8 00	15 00
"	" 10 to 12 ft.....	50	2 00	3 00	11 00	20 00
"	" 12 to 15 ft.....	70	3 00	5 50	14 00	27 00

Don't be Blinded by Low Prices of Worthless Stock

Prices of Shade Trees		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Carolina Pop.	3 to 5 ft	20	75	1 25	5 00	9 00
" "	5 to 7 ft	30	1 25	2 25	9 00	16 00
" "	7 to 8 ft	40	1 75	3 00	12 50	24 00
" "	8 to 10 ft	60	2 50	4 50		
" "	10 to 12 ft	75	4 50	8 00		
Norway Pop.	5 to 6 ft	25	1 00	1 75		
" "	6 to 8 ft	35	1 50	2 50		
" "	8 to 10 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
Catalpa Spec.	4 to 5 ft	25	1 00	1 50	6 00	10 00
" "	5 to 6 ft	35	1 50	2 50	8 00	15 00
" "	6 to 8 ft	50	2 00	3 50	12 00	20 00
" "	8 to 10 ft	75	3 00	5 00	15 00	28 00
" "	10 to 12 ft	90	4 00	7 00	25 00	45 00
" "	2 to 2½ in Cal	1 10	5 00	9 00	25 00	40 00
" "	2½ to 3 in Cal	1 50	7 00	12 00	35 00	60 00
" "	3 to 4 in Cal	2 50	10 00	18 00	70 00	120 00
Hackberry	3 to 4 ft	30	1 25	2 25		
" "	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
" "	5 to 6 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
" "	6 to 8 ft	65	3 00	5 50		
Honey Locust	3 to 4 ft	30	2 25	2 00		
" "	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
" "	5 to 6 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
" "	6 to 8 ft	60	2 75	5 00		
" "	8 to 10 ft	75	3 25	6 00		
Golden Willow	3 to 4 ft	25	1 00	1 75	5 00	8 00
" "	4 to 5 ft	35	1 50	2 50		
L L	3 to 4 ft	25	1 00	1 75	5 00	8 00
" "	4 to 5 ft	35	1 50	2 50		
Diamond	4 to 6 ft	30	1 25	2 00	5 00	9 00
" "	6 to 8 ft	40	1 50	2 75	7 00	12 00
Am Linden	3 to 4 ft	30	1 40	2 50		
" "	4 to 5 ft	45	2 00	3 75		
" "	5 to 6 ft	60	2 75	5 00		
Wild Blk Cherry	4 to 5 ft	30	1 25	2 25		
" "	5 to 6 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
" "	6 to 8 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
Blk Walnut	2 to 3 ft	20	75	1 25		
" "	3 to 4 ft	35				
Burr Oak	2 to 3 ft	35	1 50	2 75		
" "	3 to 4 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
Russ. Mulberry	3 to 4 ft	20	75	1 25	6 00	10 00
" "	4 to 5 ft	30	1 25	2 00	8 00	15 00
" "	5 to 6 ft	40	1 75	3 00	10 00	18 00
" "	6 to 8 ft	50	2 25	4 00	15 00	
" "	8 to 10 ft	60	2 75	5 00		
Eu. Mountain Ash	2 to 3 ft	20	80	1 50		
" "	3 to 4 ft	30	1 50	2 50		
Oak L Mt. Ash	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75			
Eu. White Birch	4 to 5 ft	40				
Am. "	3 to 4 ft	30	1 25	2 25		
" "	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
Russ. Olive	3 to 4 ft	30	1 25	2 00		
" "	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
" "	5 to 6 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
" "	6 to 8 ft	70	3 25	6 00		
Eng. Buckthorn	3 to 4 ft	30	1 25	2 00		
in tree form	4 to 5 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
Siberian Pea	2 to 3 ft	25	1 10	2 00	7 50	14 00
in tree form	3 to 4 ft	40	1 75	3 00	11 00	20 00

We can make a reduction on large sized shade trees if ordered by the carload so as to save cost in packing.

Weeping Trees

Weeping Mt. Ash—A strong grower and remarkably pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the north. Each 60c; 5 for \$2.50.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch—Erect, stately, a rapid grower and hardy, with long, fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries. Four to five feet, each 60c; 5 for \$2.50.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—A rapidly growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places. Three to five feet each 30c; five to seven feet, each 40c.

Trees Poorly Packed are Worse Than Worthless

EVERGREENS

When the trees are received from the Nursery don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off. In planting it is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots, and water well if the ground is too dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation, or mulch heavily with old hay; avoid bright straw as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage.

The principal causes of failure are: First, trees are dead when received from the Nursery. Second, they are improperly handled after they are received. You must absolutely Prevent Drying of the Roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.



Red Cedar Hedge 4 Years from Planting. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. High, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Wide

The American Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce I have cut out of the list this year. We have a few but do not consider them of any value in this climate.

Red Cedar—Very hardy, rapid grower when young, shears very well indeed. It endures well our dry soil and climate. Will stand more drouth and hardship than any other tree; very valuable for hedges, etc. Can be sheared in any shape desired. Plant it everywhere.

Scotch Pine—One of the hardiest, most stocky, rank and rapid growers, while young. Makes an excellent shelter belt. It is however, rather coarse and devoid of beauty and is short-lived in the west.

Austrian Pine—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves, long stiff and dark green and more erect than Scotch. Foliage sunburns considerably when tree is small but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed.

White Pine—More slender and delicate when young than Scotch but when older it far surpasses it in growth and grace of appearance. It is not quite at home in South Dakota.

Dwarf Mt. Pine—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree as it only grows to a height of a few feet and usually its breadth is as great or greater.

Jack Pine—This is a very rapid grower while young at least, and it is believed will be perfectly hardy and valuable in the trying climate of the Dakotas. We have not had it long enough however to test it thoroughly.

Bull Pine—(Pine Ponderosa) A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong stocky and rapid grower while young. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high dry exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine begins to fail the Ponderosa begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one year old handle quite successfully.

Beware of Bogus Tree Agents

White Spruce—Extremely hardy and handsome; a very close compact, upright grower; fine for ornament and screens; holds its color well in winter; it is much better adapted to our climate than the Norway.

Black Hills Spruce—This is really a western type of the White Spruce and is classed by botanists as White Spruce but having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations it has step by step clothed itself to endure the rigors of an arid climate and really ought to be classed as a distinct variety. It is a slower grower being more close and compact in form. The needles are a little longer, heavier and of a darker green than those of the White.

Col. Blue Spruce—It is extremely hardy and endures the sun and drying winds; its sky blue foliage and symmetrical form make it beautiful to behold. It varies in color, however, from a green to a deep blue. The blue specimens are the most beautiful and consequently are a little higher priced.

Abies Concolor—A very delicate and beautiful evergreen; a native of Colorado, a pyramidal upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other evergreen we have. It is a rarity in this vicinity and it appears to be hardy so far.

These evergreens have all been one or more times transplanted and have an abundant supply of fine fibrous roots. All home grown.

There is considerable risk in handling large sized evergreens hence I will not list anything larger than 5 ft. high; however if you want to take the risk write me and I will make you prices on larger sizes.

Prices of Evergreens		Each	per 5	per 10	per 50	per 100
Red Cedar	8 to 12 in	15	60	1 00	4 50	8 00
" "	12 to 18 in	20	90	1 50		
" "	18 to 24 in	30	1 40	2 50	10 50	20 00
" "	2 to 3 ft	45	2 00	3 50	13 00	25 00
" "	3 to 4 ft	60	2 50	4 50		
" "	4 to 5 ft	75	3 50	7 00		
Scotch Pine	8 to 12 in	15	60	1 00	4 50	8 00
" "	18 to 24 in	30	1 40	2 75		
" "	2 to 3 ft	45	2 00	3 75	15 00	
" "	3 to 4 ft	60	2 50	4 50		
" "	4 to 5 ft	75	3 50	6 50		
Austrian "	2 to 3 ft	45	2 00	3 75		
" "	3 to 4 ft	60	2 50	4 50		
" "	4 to 5 ft	75	3 50	6 50		
White Pine	2 to 3 ft	50	2 25	4 00		
" "	3 to 4 ft	75	3 50	6 75		
Jack	8 to 12 in	15	65	1 10	5 00	
Ponderosa "	4 to 6 in	10	40	75	3 00	5 00
" "	6 to 10 in	15	60	1 00	4 50	8 50
Dwf. Mt. Pine	1½ to 2 ft	40	1 75	3 00		
Very bushy	2 to 3 ft	60	2 50	4 50		
White Spruce	12 to 18 in	25	1 10	2 00		
" "	18 to 24 in	40	1 75	3 00		
Blk Hills "	8 to 12 in	20	75	1 25	5 00	9 00
" "	12 to 18 in	30	1 25	2 25	8 00	15 00
" "	18 to 24 in	40	1 75	3 00	11 00	20 00
Col. Blue Spruce	8 to 12 in	20	80	1 50		
Green Specimens	12 to 18 in	35	1 50	2 75		
" "	18 to 24 in	50	2 25	4 00		
Col. Blue Spruce	8 to 12 in	30				
Selected	12 to 18 in	50				
Blue Specimens	18 to 24 in	75				
Concolor Spruce	8 to 12 in	30	1 25	2 00		
" "	18 to 24 in	75	3 00			
" "	2 to 3 ft	1 00				

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBERY



FLOWERING ALMOND—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small pink double flower, blooms in May or early part of June. A very profuse bloomer. Each 25c.

COMMON LILAC—(Purple and White) Very hardy and well known. Early bloomers, very fragrant and easily grown. Each 20c.

Plant Our Hardy Flowering Bulbs

Persian Lilac—A native of Persia about as hardy as the common varieties; leaf small, flowers bright purple, a profuse bloomer. Each 25c.

Honeysuckle—[Upright or Bush] Extremely hardy and easily grown, very beautiful and desirable either pink or white blossoms, followed by beautiful waxy red berries. State color desired. Each 25c.

American Wahoo [Strawberry Tree]—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub bearing a delicate small reddish brown blossom in a profusion of clusters about June 1st and is followed by three cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each 25c.

Spirea [Prunifolia]—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May, foliage turns a very beautiful bronze color in autumn. Said to be hardy here. Large plants each 35c.

Spirea [Van Houti]—This is one of our most desirable hardy shrubs being perfectly hardy, a good grower of fine form and easily grown anywhere. Bears a profusion of small white flowers in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush with a sheet of white late in May or first of June. Each 25c.

Purple Leaved Berberry—An interesting variety of the common berberry. When planted in the full sunlight the leaves are a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each 30c.

Syringa [Double]—A dwarfish shrub, flowers smaller than the single, but very double and desirable, very hardy. Each 25c.

Tamarix Amurensis—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower and continues blooming all through the summer. Each 25c.

Russian Artemesia—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cutting the first year. Desirable as a low hedge for screens or windbreak. It stands remarkably well extreme drouth and cold. Each 25c. For cuttings see page 15.

Red Barked Dogwood—A desirable and hardy strong growing native shrub; growing to a height of ten or twelve feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both winter and summer. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer followed by white waxy berries which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Two to three feet high, each 25c.

Snowball—A hardy, well known showy shrub. Attains a height of eight or ten feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Two to three feet, each 30c.

Hydrangia P. G.—Large flowered hydrangea half hardy. A fine shrub growing from 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles eight to ten inches long and produced in August and September. Good strong plants. Each 30c.

Elder [Variagated Leaved]—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variagated foliage. Snowy white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile however.

Elderberry—This is a native in the southeast corner of the state and in the Black Hills; a strong grower; stock has a large pith, has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring and small purplish black berries in autumn, very much relished by some for pies, jelly etc. It is beautiful hardy and desirable. Each 25c.

Sumach—A low or medium sized shrub native in the southeast part of this state. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright colored foliage in the autumn makes it quite desirable, each 20c.

Bechtels Flowering Crab—A very desirable hardy shrub or small tree, blooms in great profusion in early spring. A double pink blossom of the wild crab type very showy and handsome, 3 to 4 ft high. Each 50c.

Ten percent discount on \$1.00 worth or more of above shrubs.

Customers are Best References: Others can be Given

CLIMBERS.

Bitter Sweet—A hardy native climber, has yellow flowers in summer, followed by round orange colored berries in autumn which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds similar to those of the Wahoo, very pretty and easily grown. Each 25c.

Honeysuckle [Halleana]—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June till November, is almost evergreen and one of the most fragrant. White changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here and promises to be very valuable. Each 40c.

Honeysuckle [Trumpet]—A very beautiful, hardy climber with delicate trumpet shaped red flowers, blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each 25c.

Virginia Creeper [Am. Ivy]—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers, the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn, very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each 25c.

Clematis [Coccinea]—A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each 30c.

Clematis [Flamuli]—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish white, a hardy native. Each 2 c.

Native Wild Grape—Seedlings. They are extremely hardy and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of especial value for eating it makes a delicious jelly. Strong plants. Each 25c.

Ten percent discount on \$1.00 worth or more of climbers.

BULBS.



From a photograph showing a row of
White Peonies in Bloom.

Paeonies [Herbaceous]—A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; they are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in any section of the country, no matter how cold. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care, but the flower will be finer and the colors brighter if given a deep rich loam, well manured. Light pink [or white] each 25c. Red, each 30c. Variagated, each 30c. One of each above three, 75c.

Gladiolus—The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is

sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen and kept dry, in a dry cool cellar. Bulbs assorted colors, large and strong, each 10c; 2 for 15c; 4 for 25c.

Tiger Lillies—These lillies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Entirely hardy and very easily grown. I have both double and single flowering sorts state which is desired. Bulbs, each 10c; 2 for 15c; 4 for 25c.

Time is Money; It Pays to Buy Good Stock



Bleeding Heart

Bleeding Heart
[*Dicentra Spectabilis*]—A hardy perennial plant producing long racemes of beautiful pink heart-shaped flower in May and June, an excellent border plant. Strong roots. Each 30c.

Yucca
[*Filamentosa*]—It is popularly known as Bear's Thread, or Adam's Needle. is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant.

having a cluster of lance linear sword shaped leaves which are regular serrated, and edged with slender threads which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower scapes or terminal panicles which attain a height of 5 or 6 feet. The individual flowers are numerous, cup-shaped pendulous and of a cream color, and the plant remains in bloom for a considerable time. The inflorescence is, however, but a small part of its attractiveness, as its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months, when all other flowering and foliage plants have died away and left no trace of their summer beauty. Appears entirely hardy here although it is not claimed it will go as far north as the native variety listed below. Each 30c.

Yucca [Glanca]—Indian Soap plant. — native along the Missouri bluffs. The description given above for the *Filamentosa* will apply quite well for this. The native however, is perfectly hardy in high dry exposed locations, its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade to the green. It is desirable and should be planted in every yard in South Dakota, would do well on a small mound. Each 25c. The two Yuccas and Bleeding Heart for 75c.

Iris—This is a hardy and desirable border plant bright green foliage, blooms early in the spring, flowers of various colors. We have blue, bronze, yellow, lavender etc., an assortment produces a desirable effect. Each 10c; 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c.

Golden Glow [Rudbeckia]—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers: when once established will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00

ROSES



Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure, and work it deep.

All roses should be laid down in the fall and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

Prune out the old wood every year and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong field grown plants.

June Roses.

Cinnamon—A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Bloom is small pink and somewhat ragged but it is the earliest in our list and will be appreciated on that account if for no other. Each 25c.

Add Postage if Stock is Sent by Mail

Hundred Leaf—A delicate pink rose of medium size, very finely formed and very double, a perfect beauty and quite hardy. Each 25c.

Blush—A large and very double rose, color a pale pink almost white. Blooms very profusely is a very strong rank grower and is the hardiest rose in my list. Each 25c.

Persian Yellow—Hardy, flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each 30c.

One of each of above 4 roses for \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer; very hardy. Madame Plantier is known by many as the century rose. It is a beautiful rose for the cemetery as it bears a profusion of pure white blossoms and is hardy. Each 30c.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; not full but large and very effective, a mass of blooms when at its best; very fragrant; quite hardy. Each 30c.

Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size; color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong healthy grower with clear glossy foliage, a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each 30c.

American Beauty—A strong vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant a general favorite. Each 30c.

One each of the above 4 H. P. roses for \$1.10.

MOSS ROSES.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose color, very large and flat in form, robust and vigorous, very handsome and desirable. Each 30c.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each 30c. One each of the above two roses for 55c.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Nothing can cover an arbor or veranda, or form a beautiful screen for an unsightly object so charmingly as a climbing rose. Annual growths require tenfold the care in yearly training and renewing; the climbing rose needs but one planting and increases in beauty as the years go by.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each 30c.

GREVILLE, or Seven Sisters—Blooms in large clusters with flowers varying from white to crimson. Luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each 30c.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters, the best hardy climber in this climate. Each 30c. One each of the above three roses for 75c.

RAMBLERS

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Perfectly hardy, wonderful tree flowering rich glowing crimson, a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots eight to twelve feet long in a season after the first year or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each 40c.

YELLOW RAMBLER [Aglaia]—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each 40c.

WHITE RAMBLER—Similar to the other Ramblers but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each 40c.

One each of the three ramblers for \$1.10.

Let us Figure on your wants; It's no Trouble

Pruners.

California Pruner—This is one of the best shears made. Made of steel. Indestructable steel spring. Will stand more rough usage and out last any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pair of the ordinary cheap ones. Eight inches long. By mail pos paid \$1.00. Not prepaid 85c.

Pruning Knife—A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade, made of best steel, with brown wooden handle made to close like an ordinary pocket knife. For trimining it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days work; makes a smoother cut than the shears. 50c each; by mail, postpaid 60c.

Entomologists Certificate

Brookings, S. D. Aug. 30th, 1901.

This is to certify that I have this day examined the nursery of Mr. Geo. H. Whiting, of Yankton, and find it free from San Jose scale and other injurous insects.

D. A. SAUNDERS,
Entomologist,
S. D. U. S. Exp. Station.

Bargains in Real Estate

I offer for sale at a reasonable price, a choice stock farm of 320 acres in western Kingsury county, (the banner cream county of South Dakota.) This farm is well improved and adjoins the townsit of Esmond, 140 acres in pasture. A creamery in good running order just across the road from the pasture. Will sell on easy terms. Write me for prices,

GEO. H. WHITING,
Yankton, S. D.

REFERENCES—First National Bank of Yankton, S. Dak., any business man of Yankton, or any of my customers.

Remember our Local and Long Distance Phone No. 91.

See our \$1.00 and \$2.00 Mail Collections on Pages 13 and 14.

rem Photograph taken in 1896 showing part
of my home place, Irrigation and Carp pond.



carp for sale for stocking ponds from \$2.00 to \$5.00
per pair according to size. Write for particulars.